

Kentucky Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1838.

No. 35 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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1 page, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1 50; three
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[By Authority.]

Laws of the United States passed at the se-
cond session of the twenty-fifth Congress.

[Public—No. 56.]

AN ACT to establish certain post routes and
to discontinue others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following be estab-
lished as post roads:

MAINE.

From Unity to Thorndike.
From West Edington to East Edington.

From Gardner, via Light's Corners
and Searsport, to Belfast.

From Saco, by Goodwin's Mills and
Union village, to Middleton corner, New
Hampshire.

From Alfred to Newfield.
From Eden to Bar harbor.

From Waterville, via Clinton, Troy,
North Dixmont and Hermon, to Bangor.

From Dover, via Lower village, Atk-
son, Wrigg's corner and Milo village,
to Kilmarnock.

From Fish's mills (in township number
four, in the sixth range west from the
east line of the state) to Mattawamkeag
point.

From Bangor, via South Levant, to
Stetson.

From Machias to Westley.
From Lewiston falls, at Danville, by
the river road, to Livermore falls.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Lancaster, via Whitefield and
Carroll, to White Mountain.

From Colebrook, via Errol and Letter
B, to Andover, Maine.

From North Haverhill, via Woodville,
West Bath, Lyman, North Lyman, West
Littleton and Lower Waterford, to Pung-
reave.

From Peterborough, via Jeffrey, Fact-
ory village and Rindge, to Winchendon.
From Union village, via Brookfield,
North Woolfborough and Water village,
to Tuftonborough.

From Exeter, via East Kingston, South
Hampton and Newtown, to Haverhill,
Massachusetts.

From Concord, via Bow, East Dunbar-
ton and Centre Goffstown, to Piscataquog
village.

From Bedford, via Goffstown, Hopkin-
ton, Warner and New London, to Hallow-
er.

From Eaton, via Freedom, North Par-
sonfield and Limerick, to Hollis, Maine.

From Kingsbury, via Brentwood, Epp-
ing, Nottingham, Northwood, Pittsfield,
Barrestead, and Gilmanston iron works,
to Gilford.

From Landaff, over Sugar hill, to
Franconia.

From the centre of Washington by East
Washington, to the Upper village in
Hillside.

From Pittsfield by the store of George
Nutter in Barnstead, over New Durham
Bridge, by Middletown, Wakefield, Union
village, Milton Mills and Alton, to
Alford, in Maine.

VERMONT.

From Barton, via Irasburg, Coventry,
and Troy, to Richford.

From Montpelier, via Claremont and
Clarendon Springs, to West Rutland.

From Jeffersonville, via Waterville and
Bellowsford, to Montgomery.

From Wilmington to Greenfield, Mass-
achusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Adamsville, Rhode Island, via
Hick's bridge, to Dartmouth.

From Washington, via North Becket,
to Middlefield.

From Northborough, via Marlborough,
Stow, Acton and Chelmsford, to Lowell.

From Norton, via Attleborough and
Pawtucket, to Providence.

From Barre, via Hardwick, to Ware.

From Westfield via Montgomery, via
Westbridge, and North Chester, to Wor-
thington.

From East Bridgewater, via John A.
Conant's and J. W. Jenkins' stores, and
East Abington, to South Weymouth.

From Worcester, via Milbury, Sutton,
West Sutton, East Douglas to Douglas,
CONNECTICUT.

From Hebron, via Exeter meetings
house and over Goshen hill, to Bazaar-
ville.

From West Hartland, Connecticut, to
Tolland, Massachusetts.

From New Haven, via Fair Haven,
North Bradford, North Guilford, North
Madison, North Killingworth, Chester,
Hadiyine, and Salem, to New Haven.

From the house of Robins Tracy, on
the Colchester and Middletown turnpike,
thence to the East Haddam and Colchester
turnpike, by the store of H. and B.
Palmer, and from thence through Me-
chanicsville, to East Haddam landing.

NEW YORK.

From Schenectady, via West Catlin, and
Horbury, to Painted post.

From New Haven, via Port Ontario
and Lindseyville, to Ellsworth.

From Golden, via Waterville corners,
to Springfield.

From North Bennington, via Gilboa and
Princeton, to Covington.

From Granville four corners to Middle
and West Granville.

From Schenectady, via Rotterdam, the
church in the centre of Princeton, and
Marionville, to Brainerd's corners.

From Plattsburgh, via Blacksville to
Waycrossing.

From Forest lake, by the Choconut
creek road, to Union, New York.

From Leroy, via Granville and Leon-
ard's hollow, to Springfield.

From Sweden, via Ulysses, to Harri-
son valley.

From Wrightsville, via Yoholi, Gra-
hamville, and McCall's ferry, to Peach-
bottom.

From Hart's cross-roads, by Lines' s
mills, to Conneautville.

From Blakely to Thompson, Susque-
hanna.

From Butler, via Prospect and Porters-
ville, to Newcastle.

From Manch Church to Nesquehoning.

From Weych Church to St. Johnsbury.

From House's, via Cherry ridge, Par-
dy settlement, Paupack settlement, and
East Sterling, to Labor's post office, Mon-
roe county.

From Atica, via Orangeville and Weth-
ersfield springs, to Pike.

From Pine plains, via Gallatin, An-
dover, and Copake, to Hillsdale.

From Angola, via Collins centre, to
Springville.

From Clay, via Phoenix, to Fulton.

From Somers, via Southeast and Pat-
erson, to Pawlings.

From Buckville, via Pratt's hollow,
Stockbridge and Bennet's corners, to
Oneida castle.

From Troy, via Pastenkill, to Berlin.

From Ellenville, via Greenfield, South-
ern, and Copake, to Hillsdale.

From Pittsburg, by Ellicott's store,
Clinton and Murdocksville, to Fair View.

From Florence, and Washington coun-
ties, Pennsylvania, via Conneautsburg and
Fair View, to Wellsville, Columbiana
county, Ohio.

From Abington centre to Providence,
in Luterne.

From Margareta Furnace to Bangor

Forge in the county of York.

From Ellicott's post office, by Calvin W.

Churchill's in Greenville, Nathaniel Al-
bin's in Troy, to the post office in Troy,
to the Post office in Springfield, Bedford
county.

From Stevenville in Pike, to the post
office kept by Wm. Warfield in Orwell,
Bradford county.

DELAWARE.

From Smyrna, in Kent county, to the
village of Leipsic.

From Milford to Cambridge, in Mary-
land, passing through Willimantic, Mar-
shyhope bridge, Collin's cross roads,
Lower Hunting creek and Newmarket.

MARYLAND.

From Queenstown, via Centreville,
Rutledge, g, Nine Bridges, Greensborough
and W. L. Grove, to Dover, Delaware.

From Man's post office, via mouth of
Sidelingshill creek and Tunnelly, to Old-
town.

From Elkton to Warwick.

From Princess Ann, via Tord's store,
to S. M.ister's, Somerset county.

From Princess Anne, via Kingston, to
Rehoboth.

VIRGINIA.

From Champlysburg to the Big Lick,
Botetourt county.

From Finecastle to Giles court-house.

From Mount Airy to Meadville.

From Broadford to Marion.

From Charlotte court-house, via Wat-
kins' store, Wylesburg, Jeffries' store,
and Oakley, to Clarksville.

From Lowmans, via the forks of Hughs
river, Prelie's mills and Cree's mills,
to Parkersburg.

From Belleville, via Muses' bottom of
Sandy creek, and Ripley, to Point Plea-
sant.

From Morgantown, via Dent's mills
and David Snider's, to Rivesville.

From Newbern, via High rock, to
Cranberry Plains.

From Floyd court house to Cranberry
Plains.

From Winchester to Parkersburg, along
the northwestern turnpike road.

From German settlement, via West-
ernford, to Gladys creek cross roads.

From Rye valley to Sinclair's bottom,
Smyth county.

From Jonesville to Turkey cove, Lee
county.

From Alexandria, via Winter-hill, to
Dinwiddie.

From New Alexandria, via New Derry,
to Johnston.

From Greensburg, via Murrayville, Legan's
tavern, and Chelmsford, to Lowell.

From Norton, via Attleborough and
Pawtucket, to Providence.

From Barre, via Hardwick, to Ware.

From Cannonsburg, via Venice and
Webster's, to Raccoon.

From Stumpstown, via Monat Zion, to
Lebanon.

From Mexico, through Tuscarora val-
ley, to Waterford.

From Mercer to Westley.

From Newcastle, via Eastbrook, to Har-
lansburg.

From Newcastle, via Polaski, Sharon
and Clarksville, to West Greenville.

From Shamokin, via Coal post office,
to Fountain Springs, Schuylkill county.

From Montoursville to John Barber's
mills, Plunket creek township.

From Parkersburg to Belpre, Ohio.

From Somerville, Penna, Ivanhoe, to
Brandywine, Virginia.

From Grayson court house to Grayson
Shiloh springs.

From Sp. well, via Cripple creek, to
Austinville, Wayne county.

From Timberville to Black's gap.

From the northward turnpike, after
the vicinity of J. C. Currie's to B. B. B.
ferry, on Tygart valley river.

From Middle island bridge, on the
northeast turnpike, to Lowman, Lewis-
ton county.

From Bald's gap, down the valley of the
Little Kanawha, to Elizabethtown.

From Drummond two, Accomack co.,
to Lanesville and Samsville.

From Locust hollow, via Lee's gap, to
Leesburg.

From Hillside, via C. C. C. C. C. C. C

Without Reserve.

EXTENSIVE SALE

Of Durham Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Farming Implements, and the entire Crop.

THE subscriber having disposed of his farm, will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the premises, three miles from Lexington, on the Maysville Turnpike,

ON SATURDAY, the 8th day of SEPT. next,

Commencing at 9 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz.

8 Draught Horses—a pair of well matched Ponies—3 Mares and their Mule Colts—1 Mare and Colt—some young Stock.

The plow of the Lexington Agricultural Society, for the best sucking Bull Calf in 1836, and for the best yearling in 1837, were unanimously awarded to him.

One thoroughbred imported COW and her Heifer Calf, by Don Juan.

One three year old bull blooded HEIFER, and her Calf by Don Juan—(She was bred by Hon. H. Clay, and took the first premium at Lexington in 1835).

16 COWS and CALVES, of mixed blood from 3 to 15 to 16, some of them very fine heifers Calves by Don Juan.

A Lot of 1, 2 and 3 year old STEERS and HEIFERS, 80 of which are large.

One Wagon—one Cart—two Horses—5 pair Stretchers—12 Ploughs—4 Grain trades—Gear for 10 Horses, and sundry other turning implements.

60 Acres Corn—30 do. Oats in Stack—24 do. Hemp—35 do. Meadow in 33 stacks—250 to 300 bushels White Wheat, fit for seed—54 bushels Hemp.

TERMS—For \$20 and under, cash—for over \$20 and under \$150, 6 months credit—for \$150 and all above that sum, 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in Lexington.

N. B. The pedigrees of the cattle will be furnished to the purchasers, and warranted to be correct—their soundness will also be warranted, unless it is mentioned to the contrary at the time of sale.

MASLIN SMITH.

Woodlawn, August 2, 1838—31ds
(Int. and Ob. and Rept. insert.)

English Cattle.

HAVING determined to reduce my Stock of CATTLE, I will sell at Auction, on MONDAY 21st SEPTEMBER next, at the Cincinnati Race Course near the City, between SIXTY and SEVENTY HEAD, of the BEST QUALITY, to consist of Breeding COWS, HEIFERS, YOUNG BULLS, and BULL and COW CALVES.

The stock has been carefully selected and bred by my father (Mr. LEWIS SANDERS) from his importation in 1817, and from 1821, we procure from Mr. Barnitz of York, Pa. SOUTHERN, got by Imp. Malcolm, dam Sarah, (Imp.) after breeding from him several years, bred to PANTAC, got by TECUMSEH, (the sire of Mr. Sutton's TRIUMPH,) dam GARTIE, (the dam of Mr. Clay's Oliver.)

Then from FALIX, the best breeder of all, got by SULTAN, dam FLORA. I have tried to build up the year 1832, that had to my blood of the stock of 1817—by crossing on that Importation with the Powell bulls, we have made great improvements.

My stock has not been fully fed; they are, however, in good condition, their imperfections much easier discovered than if very fat—to preserve the blood pure has been the leading consideration.

I offer to the public a lot of as good Cattle as can be had in England or America, as far as blood is concerned, which, with proper keeping, will be as good as can be produced in any country.

A Catalogue, embracing authentic and full pedigree will be made out previous to the day of Sale.—Terms will be, one and two years for all sums over \$300; for all sums under \$300, 12 months—approved notes payable at one of the Banks in Cincinnati.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Gates Hills, Kentucky, July 28, 1838.
J. C. Wm.—31-tds

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 18th day of SEPT. next, at the late residence of Albert G. GARTH, deceased, about four miles south east of Georgetown, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

The GROWING CROP of about 100 acres of CORN; 15 acres of HEMP in the Stock; together with Hay, Rye, Oats, and Wheat; about 20 head of HORSES; 40 head of CATTLE in various descriptions, among which are 2 Y. hef. Oxen, and some blooded Stock; 60 head of Sheep, 60 HOGS, 30 of which will be fit for the fall market.

All the House and Kitchen Furniture; 1 Wagon; 1 Ox Cart; together with all the Farming Utensils.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of 10 Dollars and under, cash will be required in hand; on all sums over 10 dollars a credit of 6 months will be given.

The purchaser giving bond with approved security. In no case shall any of the property be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

WILLIAM GARTH, Exr.

JER. DELPHI, Auctioneer.

August 16, 1838—33ds

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, having purchased the Stock of GOODS belonging to THOMAS N. GAINES, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. L. WINTER, (between HUGGINS' corner and RADNEY & FERGUSON'S, Main-Street,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will offer the STOCK ON HAND, consisting of

Cloths and Casing; Flannels and Blankets; Merinos, Silks and Satins, Painted Laces & Mustard; Calicos, Ginghams and Domestic Groceries, and a great variety of seasonable Fancy Goods.

At very reduced prices for CASH, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to give me an early call, as I am determined to sell great BARGAINS.

J. G. MORRISON.

Lexington, August 1838.

DR. HOLLAND

AS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER, Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction House, His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Naylor's Drug Store.

LEXINGTON, August 23, 1838.—31-tds

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH will be paid for a few likely NEGROES, (aged from 14 to 25 years) of both sexes. Apply to

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,
August 23-31 in
the Jail, Lexington.

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, having purchased the Stock of GOODS belonging to THOMAS N. GAINES, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. L. WINTER, (between HUGGINS' corner and RADNEY & FERGUSON'S, Main-Street,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will offer the STOCK ON HAND, consisting of

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At very reduced prices for CASH, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to give me an early call, as I am determined to sell great BARGAINS.

J. G. MORRISON.

Lexington, August 1838.

DR. Q. C. TROTTER,

AS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He always to be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chestnut-street, and at night at Mr. Clement's Tavern, on Main-street, one door above Dr. D. H. Dyer's dwelling house.

LEXINGTON, August 3, 1838.—31-tds

DR. C. H. COOKE,

AS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He always to be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chestnut-street, and at night at Mr. Clement's Tavern, on Main-street, one door above Dr. D. H. Dyer's dwelling house.

LEXINGTON, August 3, 1838.—31-tds

TO PAINERS & BUILDERS.

100 KEgs. op. Pittsburgh WHITE LEAD,

10 BBLs. LINSEED OIL, (from Pleasants Hill,) just received on

consignment and will be sold low for cash.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, July 23, 1838.—30-3t

CHewing TOBACCO.

D. BROWN'S, BURGESS', ALLEN'S and CARRIGAN'S, Virginia Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobacco, by the box, half box and retail.

Dewes & Grant's No. 1, warranted;

Henryson & O'Hare's No. 1 & 2, warranted;

J. P. Johnson's No. 1 & 2, warranted, by the box, half box and retail.

Kingdon & Allen's Superior Green River,

No. 1 and 2, warranted, by the box and half box; on consignment, and sold low for cash.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

No. 10, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

August 9, 1838—31-3t

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1838.

The Directors of the Charleston, Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, met in this city, according to adjournment, on Monday last.—They consisted of

From South Carolina—General ROBERT Y. HAYNE, President—Directors, Messrs. Elmore, King, Mills and Dunworth.

North Carolina—Messrs. Flury and Barrington.

Tennessee—Messrs. Reese and Hume.

Kentucky—Messrs. Wickliffe, Richardson, Casey and Taylor.

The Directors having had no definite action on the important matters before them, we deem it indecent to call public notice to them, until such special action. The high character of the gentlemen composing the board, affords a guarantee that their course will be correct and honorable.

As a testimony of the high estimation in which these gentlemen are held by the City of Lexington and County of Fayette, a public dinner barbecue was yesterday given them and our numerous Southern friends, who have enlivened our city during the past summer.

The number present is variously estimated at from two to three thousand—amongst whom were many of our distinguished citizens. And the almost unanimous sentiment appeared to be enthusiastically in favor of the great work, which is to strengthen the bonds of union between the South and the West; and to make Kentucky what the God of creation designed, the finest portion of the habitable globe.

The dinner was most beautiful in quantity and quality. A Buffalo, presented by Robert Wickliffe, Sr., constituting part of the viands, which although not much superior to our ordinary fine beef, was much sought after as a rarity.

After the dinner, a number of appropriate toasts were drunk, and the company was addressed at length, and with great effect, by Gen. Hayne. Before the conclusion of this eloquent address, our editorial duties called us from this interesting scene, consequently we must defer until our next a more graphic account.

Our good City of Lexington will have an opportunity of being ably and respectfully represented in the Majority, at the next election, which will take place on the first Saturday in January 1839.

Already the following candidates are announced;

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,
JACOB ASHTON,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

Dr. SAMUEL C. TROTTER is called on to become a candidate—and we have heard of at least two others who will be requested to take the field. With such talents, integrity and reputation, if the city should fail to make discreet choice, who has to blame?

THE LEXINGTON THEATRE has been opened, for a few nights only, under the management of that talented and most chaste actress, Mrs. A. DRAKE. We have not yet availed ourselves of this feast for the mind, but hope to be able soon to do so—and we say to those who have not witnessed her powers, that, perhaps, her equal is not on our continent, and her superior not on earth.

We apprehend it is not generally known, that there has been no GOLDEN EAGLES coined at the United States mint, since the year 1801, because, says the Globe, "the erroneous standard of our gold caused it to be exported almost as soon as struck." We learn from the same paper, that directions have been given by the Treasury department, to the Director of the mint at Philadelphia, to have the dies prepared for this superb coin, and the stamping of it commenced with all convenient despatch.

The Globe also informs us that the mint at New Orleans will furnish an ample supply of SILVER CHANGE, of 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces, for the valley of the Mississippi, which is much needed in Kentucky, to take the place of the thin plasters.

BICKNELL's Philadelphia Reporter of the 21st says:—"No little excitement has been produced in Philadelphia within the last week, by the extraordinary course of some of the New York Brokers. These gentlemen have, in some instances, forwarded Philadelphia bank notes to this city, and in order to avoid paying a fair rate for Exchange on New York, have demanded the specie from the Philadelphia banks, and had it taken to the commercial corporation. Much indignation has been produced by this conduct. It is unfair, as well towards the Philadelphia Brokers as the Philadelphia Banks, and has naturally excited censure."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford—In your paper of last week, we endeavored to call the attention of the state to the importance of making a central turnpike to intersect the Tennessee line at some desirable point, and branching to intersect the Ohio near the mouth of the Cumberland river. The improvement would be of more general benefit to the State than that of any other under consideration, reserving the propriety of excepting the Charleston rail road. A bridge has been erected over Dick's river—and a substantial one, is now building and will be completed this fall, over the Kentucky river at the mouth of Hickman. When the whole road is completed, it will be equal to any other in the United States, passing from Lexington to Nicholasville and the Burnt Tavern, thence branching to Lancaster and Diville. That great interest should be felt in the extension of the former to the Crab Orchard—and of the latter to the Tennessee line, and branching to the Ohio river, which would be a work of general and beneficial importance to the State at large. When we take into consideration the immense saving of distance from the Ohio river near

the Cumberland, and passing through the centre of the state to Maysville—to that of water communication meeting the same place, being no comparison in distance. The passenger or traveller going east or north, would leave his steam-boat, and pass through the state in one third of the time to Maysville, than he would in following the meandering distance, and delay on the river, to the same place—seeing the principal towns, and a fertile country. He may stop on business, or for recreation, two or three days, and still arrive in Maysville to meet the same boat he may have left.—No state in the union has greater inducements to embark with animation and energy in this grand improvement, dispensing equally its blessings and trade to the whole community. We are for the enterprise, and will not dictate any particular location, believing in the intelligence of the people, and in the age of experimental engineering. The Charleston rail road is the greatest work now in operation in the Union—we are happy to learn, it will be prosecuted with a spirit and zeal worthy of the present undertakers.

From the Baltimore American.

The fate of fourteen of the persons recently sentenced to death in Upper Canada, has just been determined. Three of them, Chandler, White and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence. Eight others, including Miller and the other Americans, to be transported to some one of the British colonies for life. Three others, to the penitentiary for three years. The ease of the remaining convict Wagoner, has not been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his restoration to the United States.

Sixteen other State prisoners were also released from the jail at Toronto last week. Several of them were condemned to death—among the rest, Charles Durand, a relative of Dr. Duncomb. It is supposed that the order for their release was received by the Great Western.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—ANTICIPATED INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Nashville Banner of the 22d inst, contains a correspondence between Gen. Gaines and Governor Cannon, of a highly interesting and important character. We give below the letter of Gen. Gaines.

which discloses a movement of the Indians on our Western frontier, in the highest degree alarming, especially if the views of the General be correct. He has in consequence, applied to the Secretary at War for permission to raise ten thousand volunteers, and has also requested Governor Cannon to be prepared to furnish a part of them from Tennessee. Governor C. has replied, promising to furnish promptly any number that may be required from that State.

We sincerely hope, that Gen. Gaines and Col. Mason, have misinformed the object of the meeting of the Indians, and that it may prove to be only for some business purposes of a pacific character having reference to their peculiar and mutual interests.

Here is the General's letter—

Head Quarters, Western Division, St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1838.

Sir:—I do myself the honor to transmit herewith for your information, a copy of a letter which I have just now received from Lt. Col. R. B. Mason, 1st Dragoons, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, reporting to me the well ascertained fact that the Cherokee Indians of the Arkansas, have invited all the Chiefs, together with all the principal braves of all the tribes (excepting the Osages and Kansas) residing near our western frontier north of the Red river to meet them in council in the Cherokee country, on the Illinois river, a few miles above the mouth of the Barren fork, about the 11th of September, next month.

The object of the council, and the reason for excluding the Osages and Kansas, are unknown; but the Lieut. Col. states that there is no doubt in his mind that the object of the council is to effect a union of the different tribes preparatory to striking a simultaneous blow upon the Arkansas and Missouri, from Red River to the upper Mississippi.

Concurring as I do in this opinion, and being convinced that the Cherokees of Texas and Arkansas have been instigated by the agents of Mexico, who have been endeavoring for more than two years past to organize a combination of Cherokees, with all the nations west of Arkansas and the State of Missouri—a combination capable of bringing into action upon our frontier over twenty thousand mounted warriors—a force that, under enterprising leaders, would lay waste the whole of their settlement from the mouth of the Sabine, to the Falls of St. Anthony, including the richest cotton growing section of America, on Red river with some of the most valuable Sugar District of Louisiana; if indeed the enemy is suffered to commence the work of destruction before our measures of protection are matured.

With these impressions I cannot but anticipate authority to concentrate upon the Arkansas from for a sufficient force to enable me to check the incipient movement of the Indians.

Five thousand mounted Kentuckians and Tennesseans, added to our present regular forces,—among which is the 1st Regiment of Dragoons—the best I have ever seen! would enable me effectually to thwart the designs of the enemy—and give better protection to the frontier than five times that force would accomplish after the concentration of the enemy and his savage work of destruction.

I have therefore respectfully requested your excellency the promulgation of authority for the information of the volunteer companies—to be organized and held ready to march by the first of September, or as soon thereafter as they shall receive orders—to serve the United States six months, unless sooner discharged. Should the apprehended combination of most of the different tribes of Indians invited, take place, I shall need for the defense of the western frontier, from three to five thousand men from your State. And I shall hold myself in honor and in duty bound to make every requisite provision for their health and comfort preparatory to meeting the enemy,—and above all to afford them every proper opportunity to sustain the chivalry of their State—and to take care of the sick and wounded.

I am, with very great respect,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General U. S. Army,
Commanding.

His Excellency,
NEWTON CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee.

NARRATIVE OF THE ESCAPE OF THE STATE PRISONERS FROM FORT HENRY.

To the politeness of S. B. BROOKS, Esq. we are indebted for the following detailed account of the escape of the State prisoners, at Kingston. John G. Parker, one of the number who left the Fort, was taken about six miles below Kingston, by a soldier on the lookout for deserters, and is again in the hands of the government. Mr. —— Watson was also taken some eight or ten miles down the river.—Watertown, (N. Y.) Jeffersonian.

Watertown, August 7, 1838.
To the Editor, &c.

SIR.—In reply to your note of yesterday, requesting a statement of the escape of myself and fellow sufferers, late in adversity, from the strong hold of the enemy in Canada, I beg leave to state that, on the 2d of June last, fifteen of us were heavily ironed, and sent from Toronto to Fort Henry, Kingston, and confined in a strong room in the Garrison, under a double sentry of the Regulars, and the daily inspection of a Baillif, appointed by the authorities of Kingston.

To any who have visited the Garrison its appearance is impregnable; and on my first acquaintance I had imagined that it would take more powder to blow us out of it than I was able to calculate. On a closer examination matters appeared more favorable, and no opportunity was neglected in extending the inquiry in every instance that offered.

We were quartered in about three weeks after our arrival, to walk for half an hour each day in the parade; and on one occasion, the cell next in which we were confined being open, myself and another person entered, partly to avoid the oppressive rays of the sun, and partly to see how the land lay around us.

On being observed by the Baillif, he ordered us out; but not before one of us discovered a trap door at the end of a dark passage at the end of the cell. Being acquainted with military engineering, and being at this time tolerably acquainted with the plan of the Garrison, the idea occurred that this passage had a subterranean communication with the sally port and gun rooms for the defence of the ditch and the outworks of the Fort, the port holes of which we observed from the port holes in the cell.

This discovery seemed to offer a hope though other difficulties apparently insurmountable in themselves occurred, not the least of which was sealing the outer wall. In being taken to the Garrison some of our party observed a low point in this wall for the purpose of allowing a gun placed on the ramparts to bear on a object approaching the shore, which appeared a favorable scaling point. In examining the cell we saw that it had a communication with the one we occupied by a strong pannel door, the recess of which was filled with solid masonry on our side four and a half feet thick. From all the subsequent observation and enquiry that lay in our power to make, an escape by ining a passage through this doorway appeared feasible; yet it was not till an answer was received from Montreal to an address presented to Lord Durham, by a majority of the prisoners in the Garrison, on his return from Toronto, stating that he (Lord Durham) had referred the address in question to Sir George Arthur, that a determination was agreed upon to place more reliance upon this passage and our own exertions than in the Lieutenant Governor or Lord Durham, in whose hands we lay.

With these views, on last Friday evening, (3d inst.) after the Baillif, and guard had visited us for the day, I brought up the subject again in full meeting, pointing out the utter hopelessness of our case, and reported upon the north west passage, as we called it, asking leave to commence the work of destruction.

Where the slave so to speak, Condemn'd to chain Anthony, Who, could be burst His bonds, at first, Would pine beneath them slowly?

Leave was granted by a majority, and about 4 o'clock one of our party as contractor of the undertaking, (and well and most satisfactorily did he execute the work,) commenced the plan, which was to mine a passage, level with the floor two and a half feet square through the masonry in the doorway, and when arrived at the door pannel and munition was to be removed by cutting out the groove on the inside, carefully preserving the masonry in front, in order to replace the pannel should the way out be found impracticable. The stones in

front of the wall were numbered and carefully preserved, and the remainder placed under our beds along the walls of the cell, while a large stove in the apartment served to contain the dry mortar that crumbled and was taken out on the occasion.

It has been stated in some of the Kingston papers, that a crow bar was given us, and other assistance rendered from without. Such is not the case, we received nothing whatever in the way of assistance from any person; and the only tools used, or we had to use, was a crooked nail or spike about two inches wide, eight inches long shaped like the letter L, probably a brace belonging to one of the gun carriages; both of which we picked up walking on the parade as we did the smallest trifle, even to a lead button of the soldiers dress, that came in our way.

These two pieces of iron, which are probably ore this found in the stove into which they were put, and a stick of dry wood, were all that were used in removing the masonry, which was collected, and the front stones replaced, filled the joints with mortar made from the dry material removed so as to leave no traces of discovery, about nine in the evening. Saturday evening we set to again and removed the panel and at six o'clock a dark lantern being prepared. I had the pleasure of passing through followed by two others of our party, entered the trap door and descending a narrow subterranean passage by a ladder of some eight or ten steps placed under the trap, following this passage we ascended to the level of the room we left by a ladder placed at the opposite end of the passage—and entered the works in the outer wall, thence through a narrow passage and four small rooms all situated in front, with port holes for musketry—thence by a short passage turning at right angles and ascending a few steps into the gun rooms, from whence we were enabled to survey the ditch, and low point referred to in the outer wall.

The gun rooms are three in number, having each a mounted gun and a store of ammunition, with port holes sufficiently large to admit a full grown person each of which is secured with an oak shutter hanging in a groove, and can only be opened on the inside. On raising the shutter an entrenchment fifteen feet deep was perceptible on the outside, right under the port holes, for the whole length of the gun rooms, and faced with masonry, through which our passage lay. Not having the means of descending into this entrenchment, we returned and reported progress, and another visit was made at dawn next morning, all of which time a double sentry was placed on our door, four others were in different parts of the parade, and one on the ramparts.

It was then determined that a grand move should be made on Sunday night, notwithstanding the opposition of a few unwilling ones of the party who however acquiesced in the end. The passage was closed up, us usual for the day, and on the visit of the guards and Baillif, everything seemed to be in its proper place. Having all got ready at half past ten at night the procession began to move on slowly and quietly—ait in their stocking feet, and with a very small portion of clothing and provisions, and arrived at the gun rooms, when a halt was made until it could be ascertained where the sentry stood on the ramparts by his calling out "All's well," which was passed round every half hour to all on guard, ending with the sentry on the rampart where it began—whose duty it was to walk round the rampart every half hour.

While in the gun room, we distinctly heard the guard turn out to receive the grand rounds, who went round and found "all well." Soon as the sentry's position was known on the ramparts a descent was made into the entrenchment by a rope fastened to the muzzle of the gun, and at a signal given on the outside, one of our party who remained behind to answer enquiries if the sentry should make any during our departure, passed out two planks through the port holes, which were ripped from a bench in the cell and lashed together, holes being cut 18 inches apart to serve as a ladder in sealing the outer wall, and immediately joined the party in the gun room, while another was examining the scaling point outside. At a signal given by him, the descent was continued, and at the time all were out in the ditch and had taken their places under the garrison wall, a storm was visibly gathering in the horizon. The moon was going down, and the sullen gloom of the firmament was beautifully illuminated by flashes of lightning, which showed our way in the total darkness of the storm, as the pillar of fire led the Israelites in their escape from Pharaoh.

We awaited the storm, and soon as the rain began which it was expected would encase the sentry in his box the ascent was to commence. The calculation was a good one and answered our expectations. In a few moments the rain began to fall in torrents, all was enveloped in darkness, and in moving on Mr. Montgomery met with a serious accident in falling into an entrenchment at one angle of the ditch, which rendered him almost unable to walk. He was taken out very much hurt, and yet labored under its effects. The ladder was applied to the wall within about 100 feet of the sentry on the ramparts, by means of which one ascended on the glacis, and a rope made from a portion of our bedding was suspended from above, which drew up all hands in a few moments, at which time the storm began to abate. The ladder was drawn up and cast away, and a quick march beat till about 100 rods north of the garrison, when a halt was made and all hands mustered, and it was discovered that Mr. Parker was missing.

CLASS NO. 54, FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, September 1, 1838.

1 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets!!
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$30,000 | 20 Prs. of \$400
1 do 10,000 | 30 do 300
1 do 6,000 | 40 do 250
1 do 5,000 | 50 do 200
1 do 4,000 | 70 do 150
1 do 3,000 | 100 do 100
1 do 2,500 | 122 do 80
1 do 2,120 | 122 do 70
1 do 2,000 | 122 do 40
25 do 1,000 | 5,185 do 20
20 do 500 | 25620 do 10
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 55, FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. on Wednesday, September 5, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize \$20,000 | 20 Prs. of \$150

1 do 5,000 | 155 do 100

1 do 2,500 | 63 do 50

1 do 2,000 | 63 do 40

1 do 1,357 | 126 do 30

10 do 1,000 | 126 do 20

10 do 500 | 3,780 do 10

10 do 300 | 23,433 do 5

10 do 200 | 20 do 1

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER,

Next door to the City Library,

August 30, 1838.—33-1f Lexington, Ky.

Observing him much agitated on reaching the glacis, it occurred that he might have fallen into a deep ditch that lay within a few feet of our landing. I returned accompanied by another, examined the glacis, and descended into the ditch, and after a most anxious search, could not observe the traces of him, nor can we account for the cause of his departure from us. We again joined the party, who awaited us

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.
Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At NEW-ORLEANS.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

At the PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chickasawhatchie, 210 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchez by 20th February, 1839.

At FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
8800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

At ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

At FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of June, 1839.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

180 barrels of pork
325 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
540 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
350 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1780 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At FORT BRADY, Sault de Ste. Marie.

60 barrels of pork
145 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At NEW-YORK.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT BALTIMORE.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The period and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1839, and 1st March, 1840.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with Turkey Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned barrels of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped, the hoops in water tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation, well will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and Saint Peters must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1839. A bill of lading in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be anxious to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses, as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of decreasing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery, one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not before named contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be accepted. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 12-23-15 Sept.

CLOTHES, CASHMERE,

AND CASSIMERE'S!

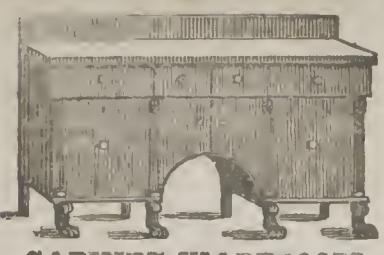
A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.

No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4.

HORACE E. DIMICK'S



CABINET WARE ROOM,

No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsterers.

Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-4.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THOMAS,

(Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweler.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY—ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

J. A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6.

NOTICE.

THE note and accounts of CHINN & GAYNS

have been due since the 1st January last. All that remain unpaid after the 1st day September, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, June 23, 1838.—30-3.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of work.

ISAAC SPRAKE.

N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.

May 3, 1838.—18-6.

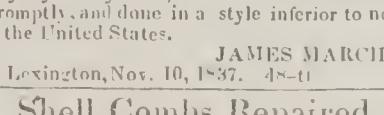
UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and up-to-date style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-0.

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-0.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,

Corner of Main-Cross street,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[Successor to BAIN & TOD.]

AS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase his

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have ever been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers work.

He also has in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will enable all to times to furnish the Trade with Felt—

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tender his sincere thanks, and hopefully a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-6.

Summer Fashions just Received.

Lexington, June 1838.—23-1.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-

tween the under-signed, under the name of

John Cartt, Jr., & Co., was this day dissolved

by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us

by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them imme-

diately as far as indorsements can be given.

Persons having claims against us will please

present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, Jr.

J. McCAYLEY.

THE Under-signed, by this present, do hereby

inform the public, that they have

entered into a partnership, to be known by the

name of C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

Attorneys at Law and Barristers,

in the city and surrounding country—and

may be consulted at their Office, on Main

street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old ac-

counts and therefore hopes that those indinde-

ntes will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-0.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

Attorneys at Law and Barristers,

WILLIS, in future, practice in a location

near their former office, in Main street, between

Frazier's corner and Bieman's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-0.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

Attorneys at Law and Barristers,

in the city and surrounding country—and